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Attorneys for Plaintiff HP Tuners, LLC

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

HP TUNERS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company,

Case No. 3:18-cv-00527-LRH-WGC

**Plaintiff,**

vs.

KENNETH CANNATA.

**Defendant.**

**PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR AN ORDER  
COMPELLING DEFENDANT'S  
DISCOVERY RESPONSES, DEPOSITION,  
AND FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF  
ELECTRONICALLY STORED  
INFORMATION AND FOR OTHER  
RELIEF**

## **ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED**

Plaintiffs HP TUNERS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“HPT” or “Plaintiff”), brings this motion pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 34 and 37 for an order compelling discovery responses from, the deposition of, and forensic examination of electronically stored information against Defendant, KENNETH CANNATA, and in support thereof HPT states as follows:

1        **Written Discovery and Cannata Deposition**

2        1.        On May 6, 2019, Plaintiff served written interrogatories, a request for production  
 3 of documents and tangible things, and requests for admission on Defendant.

4        2.        On June 14, 2019, Defendant provided Plaintiff with objections and answers to the  
 5 aforesaid written discovery, which were largely unresponsive. In an email dated July 11, 2019  
 6 (attached hereto as **Exhibit A**), Plaintiff's counsel in good faith communicated in writing to  
 7 Defendant's counsel the deficiencies in Defendant's discovery responses and sought to confer.  
 8 Defendant's counsel thereafter agreed to provide supplemental responses.

9        3.        On June 19, 2019, Plaintiff also served upon Defendant a Notice of Deposition for  
 10 Cannata for July 10, 2019 in Las Vegas, Nevada, which date and location was set by *agreement of*  
 11 *counsel* (attached hereto as **Exhibit B**). Cannata did not appear for his deposition on July 10, 2019  
 12 and Plaintiff's counsel's good faith attempts to confer with Defendant's counsel and procure the  
 13 appearance of Cannata for his deposition at a mutually convenient time, have consistently and  
 14 continuously been ignored by Defendant's counsel. To date, the deposition of Cannata has not  
 15 proceeded nor has his counsel responded to discuss any potential new dates.

16        4.        In the aftermath of the above-referenced July 11, 2019 email and the failure to  
 17 produce Cannata for his deposition as agreed, Plaintiff's counsel addressed Defendant's  
 18 deficiencies by email dated August 14, 2019 (attached as **Exhibit C**). Defendant's counsel advised  
 19 that supplemental discovery responses were being finalized and that he would propose dates for  
 20 Cannata's deposition. *See* Email dated August 16, 2019 (attached as **Exhibit D**).

21        5.        On August 29, 2019, Defendant provided his First Supplemental Response to  
 22 Plaintiff's First Set of Requests for Production (attached hereto as **Exhibit E**).

23        6.        On September 9, 2019, Plaintiff's counsel again emailed Defendant's counsel  
 24 (attached hereto as **Exhibit F**) regarding insufficient discovery responses, lack of document  
 25 production, and arranging for Cannata's deposition. Defendant's counsel did not respond to the  
 26 inquiries, but (a) on September 10, 2019 served Defendant's First Supplemental Response to  
 27 Plaintiff's First Set of Requests for Admission (attached hereto as **Exhibit G**); and (b) on

1 September 11, 2019 served Defendant's First Supplemental Answers and Objections to Plaintiff's  
 2 First Set of Interrogatories (attached hereto as **Exhibit H**). Still seeking documents and a Cannata  
 3 deposition date, however, Plaintiff's counsel inquired about same in writing again on September  
 4 16, 2019 (attached hereto as **Exhibit I**).

5       7. A month later it was still necessary for Plaintiff's counsel to request responsive  
 6 discovery and cooperation in rescheduling Cannata's deposition, which Defendant's counsel had  
 7 been ignoring since July. *See* Email dated October 15, 2019 (attached hereto as **Exhibit J**). When  
 8 Defendant's counsel still did not respond by telephone or in writing to repeated requests, Plaintiff's  
 9 counsel emailed again on October 24, 2019 (attached hereto as **Exhibit K**) and follow-up  
 10 voicemails. All to no avail, as Defendant's counsel has not responded nor communicated in any  
 11 way whatsoever since October 24, 2019.

12       8. On multiple occasions since receiving Defendant's written discovery responses on  
 13 June 14, 2019 and Cannata's failure to appear for his deposition on the agreed date of July 10,  
 14 2019, Plaintiff's counsel has in good faith conferred, and attempted to confer with Defendant's  
 15 counsel, either without response or cooperation. At present, Plaintiff still seeks discovery  
 16 compliance from Defendant including, but not limited to: (a) a date for, and production of Cannata  
 17 for his deposition; (b) complete production of email and text communications, as the requested  
 18 emails remain incomplete (*i.e.* secret emails, missing attachments and links, financials, Drop Box  
 19 contents) and the Defendant has produced no text messages at all to date; (c) Although Cannata  
 20 identified multiple email addresses and produced emails from some of them, Plaintiff still seeks  
 21 production of emails from his [somethingnew1892@yahoo.com](mailto:somethingnew1892@yahoo.com) address from which no emails  
 22 have been produced; (d) answers to Interrogatories<sup>1</sup> for which supplementation had been requested  
 23 but never provided; and (e) although Defendant supplemented several of his responses<sup>2</sup> to  
 24 Plaintiff's Requests for Admission regarding the return of certain property with a qualifier that "it

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25  
 26       <sup>1</sup> *See* Defendant's First Supplemental Answers and Objections to Plaintiff's First Set of  
 27 Interrogatories, Nos. 2-6.  
 28       <sup>2</sup> *See* Defendant's First Supplemental Response to Plaintiff's First Set of Requests for  
 29 Admission, Nos. 17, 18, 24, 27, 30, 33, 39.

1 is possible" certain items were not returned until Plaintiff allegedly paid Defendant the full (asset)  
 2 purchase price, Defendant provided no specific date(s) when the property inquired about was  
 3 actually returned or destroyed or, if it has never been returned or destroyed.

4       9. To date, Defendants' production remains woefully insufficient and incomplete with  
 5 respect to the following Requests for Production: 1-5, 11-19, 25-43, and 45 (See Exhibit E).

6       10. Similarly, Defendants' answers to the following interrogatories are insufficient and  
 7 incomplete: Interrogatories: 2-6. (See Exhibit H).

8 **Compelling Defendant's Removal of Arbitrary "Highly Confidential" Designations**

9       11. On June 6, 2019 the Court entered a Stipulation for Protective Order (Dkt. 30) (the  
 10 "Protective Order," attached hereto as **Exhibit L**) which acknowledged that discovery is likely to  
 11 involve information for which special protection may be warranted but that the parties' agreement  
 12 "does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it  
 13 affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are  
 14 entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not  
 15 presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal." (Dkt. 30, at 2)

16       12. Under the Protective Order, "Confidential" material includes "business records and  
 17 employee files; documents relating to expertise and knowledge, including automotive tuning data  
 18 and data related to other types of vehicles; documents relating to undisclosed advertising and  
 19 marketing; management communications; pricing information; agreements with employees and  
 20 non-parties; technical information about a party's products or anticipated products;  
 21 communications and other nonpublic documents relating to the business and dealings of the  
 22 parties." "Highly Confidential" includes "any document, material, or information otherwise  
 23 meeting the definition of 'Confidential', the disclosure of which to another party or non-party the  
 24 disclosing party reasonably believes would likely result in competitive, commercial, financial, or  
 25 other harm to the disclosing party or its clients or potential clients" and "may include, without  
 26 limitation, proprietary technical information in the nature of hardware design documents, source  
 27 code; proprietary software; license key generators, and computer passwords. *Id.*

1       13. The Protective Order requires the exercise of restraint and care in designating  
 2 material for protection, specifically that parties take care to limit designation to specific material  
 3 that qualifies, designating for protection only those parts is of material “so that other portions ...  
 4 for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this  
 5 agreement. ***Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited.*** Designations that  
 6 are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose ... expose the  
 7 designating party to sanctions.” *Id.* at 5 (emphasis supplied)

8       14. In addition to the express language of the Protective Order, case law further  
 9 demonstrates that Defendant is simply not permitted to impose blanket confidentiality  
 10 designations. In *Ubiquiti Networks, Inc. v. Kozumi USA Corp.*, No. 12-cv-2582, 2012 U.S. Dist.  
 11 LEXIS 176891, at \* 4 (N.D. Cal., Dec. 13, 2012), defendants sought a determination that certain  
 12 documents were properly designated as “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” The court  
 13 denied the defendants’ motion, finding that “[a]lthough Defendants have characterized the  
 14 disputed documents as falling within five general categories, the categories are broad and  
 15 Defendants’ conclusory representations fall short of the showing required. . . These conclusory  
 16 statements are insufficient.” In support of its decision, the court in Ubiquiti cited *Bauer Bros. LLC*  
 17 v. *Nike, Inc.*, No. 09-500, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 108878 (S.D. Cal., Sept. 23, 2011), in which the  
 18 court declined to seal documents because the parties “failed to satisfy the compelling reasons  
 19 standard as to each document the parties seek to have filed under seal”). Thus, pursuant to Ninth  
 20 Circuit law, as well as under the Protective Order applicable here, the designating party bears the  
 21 burden to show *with particularity to each document* that a confidentiality designation is  
 22 appropriate. Defendant has not done so and cannot demonstrate the propriety of the designations  
 23 sufficient to satisfy the parameters of the Protective Order and applicable case law.

24       15. Mass confidentiality designations are, in egregious cases, and pursuant to the  
 25 Protective Order, subject to sanctions. In *Raymat Materials v. A&C Catalysts*, No. C 13-00567,  
 26 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35253 (N.D. Cal. March 6, 2014)), the defendant was awarded sanctions  
 27 arising from defendants’ fees relating to the challenge of a confidentiality designation where

1 plaintiff mass-designated documents as “Highly Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” The  
 2 parties were bound by a protective order that, like the applicable protective order here, included  
 3 language indicating that “mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited,” and that  
 4 “[d]esignations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper  
 5 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose  
 6 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.”

7       16. In the instant case, Defendant indiscriminately designated every produced  
 8 document as “Highly Confidential,” taking no restraint or care to limit the designations to qualified  
 9 material or designate only such qualifying parts when, in fact, the production does not meet the  
 10 standards of the Protective Order for such designations. The burden of persuasion rests with  
 11 Defendant as the designating party. *Id.* at 7.

12       17. Plaintiff’s counsel has made multiple good faith efforts to meet and confer with  
 13 Defendant’s counsel to resolve this dispute about confidential designations, to no avail despite a  
 14 sincere effort to resolve or narrow the dispute. *See* Declaration of Andrew P. Bleiman.  
 15 Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks the removal by this Court of Defendant’s “Highly Confidential”  
 16 designations.

17 **Compelling Forensic Examination of Defendant’s Computers and Devices**

18       18. Plaintiff’s First Set of Requests For Production sought from Defendant: (a) all  
 19 phones, laptops or other personal devices (including any storage devices) and any computer  
 20 hardware, monitors and other peripherals in Defendant’s possession, custody or control, or which  
 21 you have used at any time since January 1, 2016; and (b) all versions of any cable or hardware  
 22 device developed for use with Syked ECU Tuning, Inc.’s software. In both instances, Defendant  
 23 objected and declined to produce the requested items. However, Defendant did respond that “to  
 24 the extent that the parties are able to reach an agreement to reasonably limit the scope of this  
 25 Request, Cannata will make certain hardware devices in his possession available for inspection by

1 a third party agreeable to Cannata to determine at HPT's expense whether such devices contain or  
 2 include confidential or proprietary information or technology belonging to HPT."<sup>3</sup>

3 19. When a party fails to provide requested discovery, the requesting party may move  
 4 to compel that discovery. *See Fed. R. Civ. P.* 37(a). "[B]road discretion is vested in the trial court  
 5 to permit or deny discovery." *Kwasniewski v. Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
 6 30328, ¶2 *citing Hallett v. Morgan*, 296 F.3d 732, 751 (9th Cir. 2002). Parties are permitted to  
 7 seek discovery of any nonprivileged matter that is relevant and proportional to the needs of the  
 8 case. *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 26(b)(1). The party seeking to avoid discovery bears the burden of explaining  
 9 why discovery should be denied. *See Kwasniewski*, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30328 at ¶2 (compelling  
 10 inspection of computer hard drives and mobile telephones).

11 20. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34 provides that a party may request another party  
 12 to produce "electronically stored information . . . stored in any medium from which information  
 13 can be obtained." When a request for production or an interrogatory is not answered, the party  
 14 seeking discovery may move for an order compelling production against the nonresponding party  
 15 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(3). An evasive or incomplete answer is deemed to be  
 16 a failure to respond. *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 37(a)(4). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(2)(B) permits  
 17 a district court to compel production of information that is not reasonably available only "if the  
 18 requesting party shows good cause." To determine if the party has shown "good cause," among  
 19 factors that the court should consider are whether "the burden or expense of the proposed discovery  
 20 outweighs its likely benefit, considering the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the  
 21 parties' resources, the importance of the issues at stake in the action, and the importance of  
 22 discovery in resolving the issues." *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 26(b)(2)(C)(iii).

23 21. Requiring forensic inspection may be warranted where the potential benefit  
 24 outweighs the burden, where the electronic discovery sought is relevant to the claims and defenses  
 25 in the suit, or involves confidential information, its dissemination, or allegations of stealing

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26  
 27 <sup>3</sup> See Defendant's First Supplemental Response to Plaintiff's First Set of Requests for Production,  
 Nos. 7, 24.

1 proprietary files. *See, e.g. A.M. Castle & Co. v. Byrne*, 123 F.Supp.3d 895, 899-900 (S.D. Tex,  
 2 2015). *See also Ameriwood Industries, Inc. v. Liberman*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS93380 (E.D. Mo.  
 3 2006);<sup>4</sup> *Genworth Fin. Wealth Mgmt., Inc. v. McMullan*, 267 F.R.D. 443, 447-48 (D. Conn. 2010);<sup>5</sup>  
 4 *Frees, Inc. v. McMillian*, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4343 (W.D. La. 2007).<sup>6</sup>

5       22. In light of Plaintiff's compelling interest, the relevancy of the electronic discovery  
 6 to this suit, Defendant's failure to respond to discovery along with its agreement to forensic  
 7 examination, a third party forensic examination of the sources requested by Plaintiff is justified,  
 8 which includes: all phones, laptops or other personal devices (including any storage devices) and  
 9 any computer hardware, monitors and other peripherals in Defendant's possession, custody or  
 10 control, or which Defendant has used at any time since January 1, 2016; and all versions of any  
 11 cable or hardware device developed for use with Syked ECU Tuning, Inc.'s software.

12           WHEREFORE, HP TUNERS, LLC, respectfully prays for the Court to enter an  
 13 order which compels the following against Defendant Kenneth Cannata:

- 14       1. That Defendant be compelled to give his deposition within thirty (30) days;
- 15       2. That Defendant be compelled to provide all of the requested answers, information,  
      and documents as sought hereinabove;
- 17       3. That Defendant be compelled to remove all of its "Highly Confidential"  
      designations from documents;
- 19       4. That Defendant be compelled to submit to a third-party forensic examination of  
      electronically stored information on his computers and devices as set forth hereinabove.

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23       <sup>4</sup> The court found that the close relationship between plaintiff's claims and defendants' computer  
 24 equipment and the evidence raised questions whether defendants had produced all responsive  
 25 documents and allowed an independent expert to obtain and search a mirror image of defendants'  
 26 computer equipment.

26       <sup>5</sup> A sufficient nexus was found between claims and need for computer imaging where plaintiff  
 27 alleged that defendant used the computers to disseminate plaintiff's confidential information.

27       <sup>6</sup> Computer inspection permitted where plaintiff alleged that defendant had stolen proprietary  
 28 computer files.

1       5. That this Court enter such other and further relief as deemed necessary and  
2 appropriate.

3                     DATED this 20th day of December, 2019.

4                                     LEE HIGH, LTD.

5                             /s/ Elizabeth High, Esq.  
6                             CECILIA LEE, ESQ.  
7                             ELIZABETH HIGH, ESQ.

8                                     MARKS & KLEIN

9                             /s/ Andrew P. Bleiman, Esq.  
10                             ANDREW P. BLEIMAN, ESQ.  
11                             Attorneys for Plaintiff HP Tuners, LLC

## **INDEX OF EXHIBITS**

Exhibit	Description	Number of Pages
A	Email dated July 11, 2019	4 pages
B	Email dated June 4, 2019	3 pages
C	Email dated August 14, 2019	3 pages
D	Email dated August 16, 2019	4 pages
E	Defendant's First Supplemental Response to Plaintiff HP Tuners, LLC's First Set of Requests for Production	39 pages
F	Email dated September 9, 2019	5 pages
G	Defendant's First Supplemental Responses to Plaintiff HP Tuners, LLC's First Set of Requests for Admission	16 pages
H	Defendant Cannata's First Supplemental Answers and Objections to Plaintiff HP Tuners, LLC's First Set of Interrogatories	8 pages
I	Email dated September 16, 2019	3 pages
J	Email dated October 15, 2019	4 pages
K	Email dated October 24, 2019	4 pages
L	Protective Order, Docket No. 30	10 pages

1 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2 Pursuant to FRCP 5(b), I certify under penalty of perjury that I am an employee of LEE  
3 HIGH, LTD., 448 Ridge Street, Reno, Nevada 89501, and that on December 20, 2019, I served  
4 copies of the PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR AN ORDER COMPELLING DEFENDANT'S  
5 DISCOVERY RESPONSES, DEPOSITION, AND FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF  
6 ELECTRONICALLY STORED INFORMATION AND FOR OTHER RELIEF via the Court's  
7 Notice of Electronic Filing to all those persons listed on the United States District Court CM/ECF  
8 Confirmation Sheet.

9 DATED this 20th day of December, 2019.

10 /s/ Elizabeth Dendary, CP  
11 ELIZABETH DENDARY, CP  
12 Certified Paralegal  
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